Abstract

A technique for reducing network bandwidth for delivery of dynamic and mixed content. When content, such as a web page or other data, is requested, the invention keeps track of at least some of the content that is sent to the recipient. When another request is made for content that includes one or more portions that were already sent, those portions need not be sent again. Instead, identifiers of portions previously sent, such as checksums or signatures, are sent. The recipient uses the identifiers and the previously sent data to reconstruct the requested data locally. Accordingly, the invention provides a unique data compression technique that avoids sending the same data multiple times, even where the data includes dynamic content. Bandwidth is conserved because less bandwidth is required to send the identifiers than the original data.